Business Notices.

Remember this is "Hospital Sunday." Help the Sick Foor with your Church offering.

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152 6th-ave, cor. 12th-st.
152 6th-ave, cor. 12th-st.
154 Columbus-ave, hear West 65th-st.
155 West 14th-st., hear 5th-ave.
20 West 14th-st., hear 5th-ave.
157 West 42d-st, between 7th and 8th aves.
157 4th-ave, corner 14th-st.
158 8th-ave, hetween 75th and 75th sts.
150 2d-ave, hearteen 75th and 77th sts.
150 East 47th-st, corner 2d-ave.
155 East 47th-st, corner 2d-ave.
155 East 47th-st, corner 2d-ave.

New-York Daily Tribune

FOUNDED BY HORACE GREELEY.

SUNDAY, DECEMBER 29, 1895.

TWENTY-EIGHT PAGES.

THE NEWS THIS MORNING.

FOREIGN .- A London paper alleges that a chartered company has been formed to develop the interior of British Gulana, thus encroaching pon the disputed territory. - The Japanese Parliament was opened and the Emperor sent in message of congratulation over the result of the war with China. - Baron von Hammerstein, the absconding ex-editor of the "Kreuz Zeitung, was arrested in Athens. === It was reported that the United States have demanded from the Porte large indemnity for the destruction of American missionary property in Asia Minor. The body of Sergius Stepniak, the Nihilist was cremated at Woking, England.

CONGRESS.—The Senate was not in session. House: The bond bill prepared by the Republican members of the Ways and Means Com

DOMESTIC - It is reported in Washington that another contract with the bond syndicate of bankers is practically completed, ---- The bodies of twenty-three victims of the Baltimore theatre disaster were identified. - An attempt was made at High Bridge, N. J., to wreck the Buffalo Express on the Lackawanna road. annual statement of the Fall River mill ness was issued. ——— Closing sessions of the business was issued. slern Language Association of America were held in New-Haven.

CITY AND SUBURBAN.-The Earl of Dunraven sailed for England on the Umbria; his counsel, however, remained here to represent him; a number of witnesses were examined at the investigation into the Earl's charges, but little could be learned of what passed in the clubroom. === Central Office men and Captain Pickett's detectives were hard at work on the Burden robbery mystery, but obtained no new

THE WEATHER.-Forecast for to-day: Generally fair, stationary temperature. The temperature yesterday: Highest, 43 degrees; lowest, 31; average, 38.

It will be well to bear in mind that the project attributed to the English Secretary of State for the colonies in our London dispatches to-day, of forming a British Chartered Company to take un concessions in the territory that now consti tutes the subject of dispute between England and Venezuela, was mooted prior to the message of Mr. Cleveland, although it has only just been made public. There is consequently no reason for regarding the scheme in the light of a British deliance of American sentiment-all the less since the matter appears to have been dropped for the time, at any rate, by the British Government.

While every incoming ocean steamer has been delayed by the stormy weather than has prevalled during the last week on the Atlantic, our American liner St. Louis succeeded in making so rapid a trip from Southampton that she actually beat her own westward record by 2 hours and 35 minutes. The feat achieved under such adverse circumstances reflects great credit upon those responsible for the creation of this noble specimen of our National skill in the art of shipbuilding, as well as upon the seamanship of the gallant officers by whom she is commanded, and must prove a source of satisfaction to every patriotic American.

Magistrate Kudlich's action in granting to Chief Conlin yesterday a warrant to search the safes in the three brokerage offices of A. H. Valentine, that were raided a fortnight ago as bucket-shops in this city, practically disposed of the preposterous charge of "oppression" brought against the Chief of Police by the man Valentine. Had the search warrant been granted when first applied for by the police much time and trouble would have been saved, and we should have been spared the ridiculous spectacle of a man whom there is every presumption to regard as a wrongdoer appealing to the courts to prevent the police from doing their duty on the ground that they are "oppressing" him. It would be well for New-York if there were a little more "oppression" of this kind. The sufferers for the most part deserve all, and even more, than they get of it, while the community at large can only derive benefit there-

If is satisfactory to learn that all the reputable element of public sentiment in France condemns in the strongest fashion the disgraceful attack made for base political purposes upon President Faure through his estimable and popular wife. The father of the latter rendered himself guilty of an act of dishonesty and absconded three months before her birth, leaving her to be brought up by an uncle. The Royalist leaders counted upon their possession of this secretwhich they knew when they helped to elect M. Faure as President--to compel him to become the pliable instrument of their designs against the Republic, threatening him in the event of his proving recalcitrant with disclosure. This he has wisely anticipated by giving to the world the entire story, which, as stated in the Paris tter published to-day, redounds to his own and

to his wife's credit, and is calculated to increase

vastly the esteem and goodwill with which the Presidential couple are regarded by all sensible and right-minded people. Far from having in any way impaired the popularity of the President, the shameful character of the attack, and the frank, manly way in which he has encountered it, have vastly added to the strength of his position, while it has served to increase the depth of that grave which the French Royalists have been so diligently digging for themselves and for their cause since the last ten to fifteen

The situation in Turkey bears a more satis factory aspect than It did a week ago. This is due to the fact that Russia and Great Britain have apparently come to an understanding with regard to their mutual relations in the Orient. England would never have been able to secure from China the vast territorial concessions along he Burman frontier, mentioned in our London lispatches of to-day, without the goodwill of tussia, which is now all-powerful at Peking. while, on the other hand, the Muscovite Chanellor, Prince Lobanoff, is reported to have obtained the approval of the English Government to a scheme for the military occupation by the Czar of the disturbed Turkish provinces in Asia Minor. The project provides for the co-operation of the British fleet along the scaboard with the Russian army of occupation on land, and meets with the approval of English Conservatives and Liberals alike, who see therein the only possible solution to a difficulty that has been permitted to degenerate into an international disgrace and a blot upon European civil-

PAWNBROKERS, RAPACITY.

If any fault is to be found with Mayor Strong's treatment of the pawnbrokers who were arraigned before him for extortion yesterday, it is that he was not severe enough. The men on whom he imposed a fine of \$100 apiece, at the same time assuring them that he would revoke their licenses if they were proved guilty of the same offence again, may pretend that they have been abused; but they know better. Pawnbrokers are so thoroughly convinced of the benefits which a bad law confers on them, and so prosperous because of it, that they never fail to combine for the defeat of every effort to curtail their privileges, and spare no money to accomplish their ends. They endeavored to prevent the establishment of the Provident Loan Society a few years ago, and failed only because public opinion had been strongly aroused in favor of that excellent institution. They have repeatedly succeeded in sidetracking at Albany amendments to the existing law, and we have no doubt that they are prepared to meet the necessities of the coming session. They ought to be overcome and reduced to submission this year. Their lawful profits are now enormous, and their way of doing business is abominable Thirty per cent a year is their legal charge on small loans, amply secured. On larger sums they get considerably less, which is an indefensible discrimination against their most wretched customers. But in addition to these inordinate rates allowed by law they exact a price for taking care of the property left with them, without a shadow of right to make such a charge. It was for this special outrage that several of them received punishment and warning from the Mayor yesterday. We hope he did not mean merely that he would take away his license from any individual whom he should find guilty of a second offence hereafter, but that he intended to inform the whole fraternity that another such case would cost the offender his license. There is no need of any further warning. The one given yesterday is common property to-day.

It is difficult to speak with patience of these people, who have undue privileges under a cruel statute and yet selze every opportunity to oppress still further the poor creatures on whose misfortunes they flourish. The pawnbrokerage industry of this country is in general abominably fattened and protected by law at the expense of those who support it. A radical reformation is sorely needed. An institution which in other countries, and notably in France, and George W. Dillingham died. ____ The stock | is conducted with perfect equity and is a source of indispensable relief, has been converted here into an instrument of gross oppression. The very poor know this well, the pawnbrokers know it, and so do all intelligent citizens who have given attention to the subject. Numerous Legislatures have had all the facts laid before them, but the law stands unmodified. Remedial action is demanded from those who are about to suc ceed to responsibility and power. Will they take such action?

THE PASTEUR MEMORIAL.

The appeal for an international memorial to Pasteur should command a prompt, general and sympathetic response. It comes closely after Pasteur's death, while his personal work is still fresh in mind, and before his character and achievements have passed into the perspective of history. The world has, however, already made up its mind as to the value of his work and as to his place among the benefactors of mankind, and it has made no mistake in so doing. No other scientist of this age has touched the most vital physical interests of humanity more directly or more beneficently than he, However some minor details of his work shall be disposed of, its great, basic principles will surely form the foundation of man's future redemption from the worst ills that flesh is heir to.

By happy coincidence several striking demonstrations of the scope and merit of Pasteur's work have come to hand simultaneously with this project for a memorial monument. One is furnished by Russia, and relates to anti-rable inoculations, the most disputed of all his discoverles. During the last year 224 persons in St. Petersburg were treated for rabies by Pasteur's method. In three cases treatment was delayed too long, until the acute symptoms of the disease had set in, and those patients died. All the others were entirely cured. In Odessa 984 patients were treated with similar results. Three, who were brought in too late, developed the disease and died. All the others were cured. Such statistics stagger scepticism. They cannot be explained, save on the ground of the beneficence of the treatment. Granted that many, that half or more, of the patients had not been bitten by really rabid animals and therefore were in no danger of the disease, there is still left an ample margin of actual cures. In former years the deathroll numbered hundreds. Now it has practically vanished.

There is also the discovery of anti-venine, a cure for snakebites by inoculations of cultivated blood-serum. That it is, or will be, effective is generally conceded. The credit of it is given to Dr. Fraser, of the University of Edinburgh, who is doubtless entitled to much gratitude and praise for his labors. It is, however, a matter of record that more than a year before his announcement of his discovery Dr. Calmette published a full account of his own researches on the same subject, and declared it practicable to render animals immure against the venom of cobras and other serpents by just such a process as that subsequently set forth by Dr. Fraser. That publication was made in the "Annals of the Pasteur Institute," and Dr. Calmette was a collaborator with Dr. Roux, and they both were disciples of Pasteur and worked with him in his institute. No wonder that an eminent British scientist, Professor Ray Lankester, of Ox-

ford, declares that anti-venine, too, "is a fruit of Pasteur's fertile conceptions." The value of antitoxin as a remedy for diph

theria is now generally recognized beyond dispute. But who was its real author? Dr. Welch, of Baltimore, has elaborately discussed the question, and has given the honor to Babés and Lepp, who published a paper on the subject in now there will scarcely be able to guard it at 1889. But those investigators distinctly dis- all points. claimed it, saying they had been encouraged and directed in their work by the previous experiments of others. The "others" appear to have been Héricourt and Richet, who had gone deeply into the matter and had published an account of their work a year or more in advance of Babes and Lepp. And they, according to their own scene of the most successful foreign lavasion statement, followed "the methods in general use by Pasteur and his pupils." . Thus ail roads lead or has a Napier's good fortune. to the one illustrious goal. Whatever has been or in future shall be achieved in antiseptic and anti-bacterial surgery will be found to have had its initial impulse in the discoveries and work of Pasteur. He was the founder of the germ theory, and all the developments of that theory, and all its applications to the welfare of the world must be more or less direct tributes to

THE NEW JUDICIAL SYSTEM.

State as the result of the adoption of the Constitution of 1894. The abolition of Circuit significance, except as they rid judicial nomenclature of terms that have long been almost meaningless. But the opening of the new intermediate appeal courts, called in each department the Appellate Division of the Supreme Court, will be an occurrence of no ordinary moment. Seven Justices are to compose the Appellate Division in the New-York City department and five Justices in each of the three other departments of the State; but no more than five Justices can sit in any case. The institution of these courts in the place of the General Terms powers and jurisdiction conferred by the Constitution and the statutes that have since been enacted, must necessarily work a revolution in the judicial system of the State.

The relief to the Court of Appeals by the new provisions of law, rendering the decisions of the Appellate Division final in large classes of cases will of itself work a reform of no inconsiderable proportions. The whole mass of appeals from orders that now demands much attention from the highest court, and which has been the cause of great delays in many instances, will now terminate with the Appellate Division, except in cases where the latter tribunal certifies that questions of law are in volved that should be passed upon by the Court of Appeals. Such certificates will doubtless be given where the Appellate Divisions in different departments have reached contrary conclusions upon the same question of law; also in all cases or matters that public or general commercial interests require should be determined by the peals from orders will stop with the Appellate Division. The statutes further provide that the jurisdiction of the Court of Appeals shall be limited absolutely to the review of questions of law and that it shall not review any unanimous decision of the Appellate Division that there is it was in that year. evidence supporting or tending to sustain a finding of fact or a verdlet not directed by the court.

Under the new system the Court of Appeals will be relieved and the Appellate Division will lects the members of the new appeal court from the Justices of the Supreme Court. The term of such appointment is five years, during which the members are precluded from sitting in the trial of causes or in any other branch of the Supreme Court. They are, therefore, for the term of appointment, as much separated from their former associates of the Supreme Court as if they formed an entirely distinct tribunal. Moreover, to the Appellate Division in each department has Judges to the various terms. It appears to be the unanimous sentiment of the influential portion of the Bar that the new system will work a great reform in the administration of justice, rendering it more expeditious, more certain and in line with the most advanced judicial methods that have been adopted in England and in some parts of this country.

But whatever the benefits of these radical changes, it is impossible to disguise the fact that they will be accompanied temporarily, at all events-by some disadvantages. It is scarcely cause for complaint that Governor Morton should have chosen the flower of the Supreme Court bench to constitute an Appellate Division; but the effect is necessarily felt in the remaining divisions of the court. Without any disparagement of the learning or ability of many of those not selected, it is clear that to take away such Judges as Barrett, Ingraham, Patterson and O'Brien in this city and Brown, Cullen and Bartlett in the second department from the trial of causes before juries and the determination of questions first arising in equity cases, will seriously cripple, for a time at least, the efficiency of the trial branches of the Supreme

The general feeling of the members of the Bar upon this subject was well illustrated by the occurrences in Justice Bardett's court in Brooklyn last week, when he sat for the last time at trial term. The sentiments of the lawyers present apparently found spontaneous expression in the address of one of their number, who coupled the personal feeling of gratification for the deserved advancement of Justice Bartlett with a declaration of profound regret that this made necessary his removal from the scenes of the trial courts, where he had made a judicial reputation that demonstrated his peculiar fitness for the work. Similar sentiments are to be heard from eminent lawyers regarding other Judges whose experience, learning and judicial abilities will be missed in their former court rooms none the less because they are appreci ated in the higher branch of the court. especial lesson to be drawn from these facts is the necessity for all future selections of Judges for the Supreme Court being the best obtainable, so that the standard of that court may be kept at the highest level in all its departments.

IN ABYSSINIA. The Italians have serious work on hand in

Africa. Of that there is no doubt. Neither can there be any doubt that they must go on with it to the end. To turn back now would be disastrous. It would imperil every holding they have on the Red Sea. It would expose Italy to the contempt and condemnation of all the other Powers of Europe. It might even cause a revolution against the Italian Government itself, We may be sure that, in some way or other, the Italians will press a vigorous campaign against Menelek and his followers until the whole ancient Empire of Abyssinia is subjugated.

The announcement that the Abyssinians have with a grain of salt. Major Galliano has a very small garrison there, and no relief party is in sight, nor anything to cause a retreat of the or Agnostic, that Hospital Saturday and Sanbesiggers. The chances are that, if the natives | day was established. The association now emhave apparently retired, a trap is being laid for either Major Galliano or some relief party to walk into. The Abyssinians are well up in all contributions that will be made will, as usual, such tricks. They have now, moreover, nearly

100,000 well-equipped troops in the field, and will the basis of the free work performed by them thus be able to strike at a dozen points at once. The Italian line is about 200 miles long, from the coast inland, and the 10,000 or 12,000 men

year.

The present campaign is directed merely against the Kingdom of Tigré. After that will come the great central domain of Amhara, the scene of "Rasselas"; and after that Shoa, the home of Menelek. It is a big job to conquer such a country. True, that very country was the ever known. But not every general is a Napler,

TARIFF AMENDMENTS. Probably no one has supposed that the Tariff

bill passed by the House would be adopted by the Senate without any alteration. It scarcely ever happens that the judgment of the Senate accords in every detail with the judgment of the House. The Republicans have not a majority in the Senate. If they are able to pass the bill with the assistance of two or three other Sen-The beginning of the new year will witness ators, it is still certain that one or two Senators some extraordinary changes in the courts of this | could defeat the measure if amendments by them deemed absolutely essential should not be adopted. Hence there is no sign of hostility to Courts and Courts of Oyer and Terminer and the measure as a whole in the offering of amendtheir merger in the Supreme Court are of little | ments which harmonize with its main purpose and are calculated to make it more consistent or more beneficial. Senator Burrows, of Michigan, has proposed one which is of importance It imposes until August 1, 1898, duties equivalent to 60 per cent of the duties in the act of 1800 upon all the articles placed on the free list] by the act of 1894 which are not made dutiable in the House bill. These include about fifteen items of chemicals and paints; iron ore, cotton ties, copper and its manufactures; ten articles of the agricultural schedule, among them eggs, fresh fish and salt; lemonade, soda and other of the Supreme Court, with the broad grant of similar waters; flax, hemp and twine; feathers, paintings, statuary, and, if imported from a country which imposes unjust or unreasonable duties upon United States products, coffee, goat skins and hides.

This would have the effect of restoring to the revenue-yielding list some important articles which the tariff of 1894 made free, and it is obvious that a measure designed to raise adequate revenue should include many of these in the dutiable list. If the Senate adheres strictly to the principle upon which the House bill was framed-namely, to provide adequate revenue without attempting at this time a general revision for the purpose of protection-most of the articles placed upon the free list by the act of 1894 should be made to yield a revenue. The House bill restores to the dutiable list wool and lumber, and the measure would be more consistent and would yield larger revenue if the others should be added also. The revenue in involving new and important legal propositions | 1893 from the articles above mentioned was: In Class A S60,054; in Class B, S95; in Class C, \$128,657; in Class G, \$484,366; in Class H, \$5,897; court of last resort. But substantially all ap- in Class J, \$207,486; and in Class N, \$1,150,189; in all \$2,042,744. Mr. Burrows's amendment would collect only 60 per cent of the duties in force in 1893, but the importations might be enough greater with the lower rates to make the revenue from these articles about as large as

It is not to be supposed that other changes which Senators may suggest are designed to main object, which is to provide sufficient revecome into being as a strong court, entitled to | nue and thus to prevent borrowing and impairthe confidence of the people. The Governor semment of public credit. If there is reason to believe that the measure can pass with this or that modification, but cannot without it. Senators will undoubtedly consider it their duty to secure the relief for the country and the Treasury if they can. The bill would doubtless be more worthy of the party responsible for it if discrimination could be made in the horizontal advance of 15 per cent, omitting some articles on which the higher duties would not yield larger revenue, or would only benefit objectionbeen given by the Constitution and by statute able combinations. The great objection to such authority to make the local rules of practice for discrimination is that it would involve much the Supreme Court and to assign the other discussion and delay at a time when the Treasury needs speedy relief, and might perhaps en danger the bill as a whole. Senators would be entirely justified if, for that reason, they should decide not to attempt rectification of the measure in its details.

HOSPITAL SUNDAY.

We feel sure that our readers will need no more than a reminder that to-day is Hospital Sunday to insure their responding generously to the appeal of the Hospital Saturday and Sunday Association of New-York. The idea of making a special appeal at the close of every year in behalf of the hospitals was first suggested, we believe, in 1873. It is not, however, original in this country. It has been in successful operation in England for many years, until now about fifteen hundred churches of various denominations, as well as Jewish synagogues, take up collections for the hospitals. In St. Paul's Cathedral and Westminster Abbey, in London, services are continued throughout the day with a collection at each service. The Queen is the patron of the movement, and the Lord Mayor of London is the treasurer. Last year the total contributions in London amounted to about a quarter of a million dollars, against \$58,208 29 contributed from all sources in this city, which, perhaps, may be regarded as a fair showing for New-York when its relative size, compared with London, is taken into account. But we are sure that we speak for all generous-hearted New-Yorkers when we say that the British metropolis must not be allowed to set the pace in this most beneficent movement. Our citizens have repeatedly shown in many ways that they are fully alive to the duty of service to humanity, which with many of them is not so much a duty as a privilege. They have built and endowed great philanthropic institutions of all kinds that minister to almost every form of suffering and need. The hospitals of New-York alone, to speak of nothing else, with their fine equipment and enlightened methods of treating disease, are a practical proof of the city's deep interest in this anyway? important branch of helpful service,

Nevertheless, our hospitals are not supported as they ought to be when we take into consideration the extent of the work they are set to do and the wealth of the city. Many of them are sadly in need of money to improve their equipment and increase the efficiency of their service, while there is perhaps not one of them that is not called on to treat many more free patients than the state of its income would justify. The hospitals do not object to this free treatment, though in many cases people take advantage of it who could easily afford to pay. The hospital authorities gladly recognize that they are the almoners of the whole community in ministering to those who are sick and unable to pay for medical treatment. They would not shift from their shoulders any of the burden of service to the sick and afflicted, heavy though it often is. But they do ask, and they think they have a right to ask, that the people of the city, whose philanthropic impulses they are expected abandoned the slege of Makalle is best taken to carry into effect, shall give them the money needed to do the work. It is to bring this fact home to every citizen, whether Christian, Jew

braces thirty-eight hospitals, covering every

branch of medical and surgical science, and the

be divided among these thirty-eight hospitals on

It is winter in Cuba as well as in the United States but by the latest advices General Campos is still unable to carry out the purpose which he boasted his ability to accomplish as soon as cold weather set in. Apparently the next thing in order will be a demand for more troops. How long will Spain consent to keep

up what from some points of view can only be in behalf of the suffering poor during the last

could be made to realize vividly the pressing need of more money to enable the hospitals not only to do what they have been doing in the past, but to enlarge their free work, as they ought, the contributions this year would be far in excess of what they were last year. It is unnecessary to take up any time in justifying the appeal; for it will at once commend itself to every one who hears it. The great difficulty this year, as in past years, is to get it before everybody. For this reason the members of the association venture to ask all who have the matter at heart to act as agents and bring its needs to the attention of those who may not have heard of them before. If that is done, they are confident that the contributions of Hospital Saturday and Sunday this year will pass far beyond the \$100,000 mark, in spite of the stress of the times. The urgent need of larger contributions is shown by the following figures: During the last year the Associated Hospitals cared for 25,475 bed patients, of whom 19,535 were free, besides operating upon or giving medical aid to more than 200,000 free dispensary patients. The total expense for this work was \$1,064,109 25, of which \$615,215.07 was met by various sources of income, leaving the large sum of \$448. 894 18 to be met by the voluntary contributions of the public. That the hospitals should be called upon to discontinue any of this beneficent work is not to be thought of for a moment. Rather, it is to be hoped that

HOURS, MINUTES AND SECONDS.

they will be able to extend that work to meet

the expanding growth of the city, and they can

only do this by a generous and general response

to the appeal that they are making to-day

through the Hospital Association.

It is confidently believed that if all our citizens

Another proposition is made to apply the decimal-or centesimal-system to the measurement of time. The plan is to divide the hour into 100 minutes, and the minute into 100 seconds. That would make the new minute three-fifths the length of the old one, and the new second a little more than one-third the length of the old one. It would also enable us to express time in hours and decimals of hours. For example, 7 hours 45 (new) minutes and 12 (new) seconds would be written 7.4512. That would greatly simplify records and calculations of time. It is proposed to apply this system also to geometrical measurenents, by dividing the circle into 240 degrees, each degree into 100 minutes, and each minute into 100 seconds. As in the case of time, this would make records and computations much simpler than they now are.

But why divide the circle into 240 degrees! Why not 100? Because it is desirable to have the degree coincide with the hour, and there are twenty-four hours in the day. Well, then, why not divide the day decimally or centesimally? Because, says the proposer of this system, the present hour is universally accepted and is of most convenient length; and, anyway, there could be no hope of changing it. That is quite true, and there are other truths that militate ngainst anything like a universal decimal system. The lunar month, for example, cannot be decimaily divided into days; nor can the solar year. Nature does not recognize the decimal system. So, while it is well to simplify and to unify our methods of measurement and computation as much as possible, there is no hope of a general adoption of a system which is purely artificial. The rule, sixty seconds make one minute, sixty minutes make one hour, is about as universal as anything can be, and it w.II probably remain so, despite all efforts to change it.

An explosion of glant powder woke up all the people in Chicago the other night; but they turned right over and went to sleep again, for they thought it was only Ben Cable starting the Morrison Presidential boom.

It is interesting to know that Secretary Carisle, who has been superintending the finances of the country for the past two years and a half with such rare skill and intelligence, says unhesitatingly that the present condition is not a deficiency in the Government revenues. but is the result of our past financial legislation "That's going a good way back," as the man said about the extail soup. It recalls the explanation of the drunken sea captain who, when his ship was bumping on the rocks, said in answer to the suggestion of a passenger that the navigators seemed to have erred in their reckoning: "Bless 'you, no! we've steered her all right, but she was 'hoodooed before we came aboard.'

is the Mugwumps, and their rage is measureless.

No one who was out in the storm which raged here on Thursday night will begrudge the proposed small increase in the salary of the members of the Life Saving Corps now before Congress. The stories of damage which came up from the inhabited portions of Long Island's southern shores serve to point out the fury of the tempests which men in the service are called on to meet. The flercer the storm the keener their vigilance, and the question of doilars has no weight in the contests between these men and the grasping sea, where human lives are the stakes.

Another strike has passed into history, with nothing gained by the strikers. Such lessons are costly, but we suppose they would not happen if they were not a necessary factor in the education of the workingmen.

In the opinion of Congressman Turner, of Georgia, the Republicans in the Hoose are "paltering with the present crisis because there is a Presidential election pending." It does seem tough, after a Democratic President has started up a nice little "crisis," to have the Republicans in Congress go and "palter" with it merely because there is a Presidential election pending. And Mr. Cleveland was so innocent about it too! The dear man never dreamed there was an election pending when he wound up the "crisis" and set it going. Whose "crisis" is this,

Policeman Neggesmith at once vindicated the majesty of the law and showed the value of the blcycle police squad on the Boulevard by his successful pursuit and arrest of a "scorcher" on that highway the other day. A good deal of nerve as well as agility seems to be required of the bicycle police; for the process of arrest consists of deliberately running down the offending wheelman, with all the wreck of bicycles, destruction of clothes and disfigurement of the person-extending doubtless to danger of life and limb-that even the tyro will recognize as a necessary consequence thereof. The devotion of the policeman is correspondingly to be extolled. And we judge that when the prowess of the bicycle police has been demonstrated a few times more in this convincing way, "scorching" on the Boulevard will be considerably diminished. The alluring stretches of asphalt there have led bicyclists frequently to violate the city's most salutary regulation against speeding; this particular danger is evidently going to be greatly reduced by the policemen on bicycles, small as their number is.

regarded as a farce?

The Order of the Society of Cincinnati, in Philas delphia, has decided to place the long-delayed Washington Monument at the Green-st. entrance to Fair-mount Park.

PERSONAL

The King of Portugal, during his recent vielt to Berlin, was appointed colonel of a Prussian regi-ment. Nearly all the sovereigns of Europe and many members of their families are honorary officers of Prussian troops. Those who have not yet received that distinction are the Sultan, the King of Servia, the Prince of Bulgaria and the King and Queen of Spain. The Emperors of Russia and Austria and the King of Rumania are each chiefs of two regiments. The Queen of England is chief of the 1st Dragoons of the Guard, King Humbert of the 13th Hussars, the Kings of Belgium and Denmark, the Queen Regent of Holland and the Grand-duke of Luxembourg are chiefs of cavalry or Grand-duke of Luxembourg are chiefs of cavalry or infantry regiments. The king of Sweden and Norway is Admiral in the imperial fleet. Six grand-dukes of Russia and ten of Austria, as well as three English princes, have each one regiment. The Crown Prince of Italy has two, while the Crown Princes of Denmark. Sweden and Greece, the Count of Flanders, the Count of Torino and Prince Oscar of Sweden are also chiefs of Prussian regiments. The Rev. Dr. William McKinley, pastor of the

Central Park Methodist Episcopal Church, of St. Paul, has been elected dean of the College of Theology, which is to be opened in Hamline Uni-versity, at Hamline, Minn, next September. A monument is to be erected to President Diaz, in

the City of Mexico. It will be an arch, designed after the Arc de Triomphe, in Paris. The friends of Austin Blair, Michigan's war

Governor, are discatisfied with the model of his statue which Gustave Trentanove, the sculptor, has made, because it represents him as an old man. The sculptor says he will make another model of Governor Blair as a young man, if the State will pay him for his time A pretty story is told of the Emperor of Russia

n relation to the birth of his daughter, the Grandduchess Olga Nikolaievna. Baron Meyendorff, one of the palace officials, had just offered his congratulations when His Majesty said: "The Empress and I are very happy that a daughter has been born to us, for she will remain our own. Had it been a son, he would have belonged to all Russia." The head professorship of botany in the Univer-

sity of California, made vacant by the call of Pro fessor Greene to the Catholic University at Washington, has been filled by the appointment of Professor William A. Setchell. Professor Setchell was born in Notwich, Conn., in 1954, and was graduated at Yale in 1887, with a philosophical oration an two years' honors in natural science. After his graduation he spent four years at Harvard with Professor Farlow, as a post-graduate student and assistant in botany, taking his Ph. D. in 1891. He was then recalled to Yale as instructor in botany and promoted to an assistant professorship in 1894. Professor Setchell is already favorably known as an authority on the lower crytogamia, and has entered upon his new duties with great energy. The long vacant Agassiz chair of Oriental languages in the same institution has been filled by the election of Professor John Fryer, LL. D., who the election of Professor John Fryer, Lie D. Who has been for a number of years at the head of the English College at Canton, China, and engaged it translating for the British Government. Other new instructors are Cive Day (Yale, '92), in history: Dr. A. C. Alexander (Yale, '91), and Dr. E. P. Lewis (Johns Hopkins, '93), in physics: W. M. Hart (Haverford, '93), in English; Dr. E. L. Hinman (Cornell), in philosophy: Dr. J. C. Merriam (Munich), in palaeontology: Clifton Price (Cornell, '94), instructor in Yale in 1894-95), in Latin. In reply to a question in what European city he

would like to live, Mascagni, the musical composer, recently replied: "From 9 to 11, London; from 11 to 5, Paris; from 5 to 7, Vienna; from 7 to 19, Budapest, and after 10, Berlin."

THE TALK OF THE DAY.

The formal dedication of the Philadelphia Bourse will begin on Monday evening with a banquet, at which several prominent men will speak. On Tue day the dedicatory ceremonies proper will take Governor Hastings will preside, Mayor Warwick will deliver an address of welcome, Dr. William Pepper will respond and John F. Lewis will deliver an oration on "Philadelphia, Past, Present and Future." On Thursday, January 2, the various trade organizations will regularly open for business in the handsome building.

Not Strictly Professional.—"That young doctor makes an immense number of calls on Mrs. Oglesby. Is she very sick"
"No; she is very pretty."—(Truth.

are recommended to all who wish to do away with the killing of animals for the supposed necessities The uppers are made of "pannus corium," and the soles of waterproofed flax belting. One of these days it will occur to some one to ask why it is not as bad to take the life of a vegetable as the life of an animal. And then a "Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Vegetables" will be established

Magistrate—You must be subjected to a great many temptations—you are up before me so often. Prisoner—Dat's de fac', boss. Dis here am de world of temptations and trials. But de trials hit me de hardest, boss.—(Hartford Times.

Mrs. R. Dorsey Coale, of Baltimore, gave a unique Christmas celebration at her handsome residence It was a "cat-at-home" reception, and the guests embraced members of the feline family of almost every condition in life. Big and little cats, plain and pretty cats, old and young, fat and lean, black. white and gray cats, and many other pets of the family were grouped in the parlors, feasted and petted. A Christmas tree was displayed, on which were hung imitation kittens and mice, little jugs of milk, bits of raw beef and boxes of catsup. All these dainties were distributed to the "guests," and then they were all tucked comfortably in bed.

"It was very plucky of you, ma'am, to have set pon the burglar and so ably captured him," said he police inspector; "but need you have injured in so hadly." "How did I know it was a burglar?" asked the woman. "I'd been up three hours waiting for my husband. I thought it was him."—(Tit-Bits.

"The Boston Home Journal" says that a very de

yout gentleman of that city, who teaches a Sundayschool class of bootblacks and newsboys, recently undertook to tell the story of Jacob's ladder. After he had graphically pictured the wanderings of the patriarch, his dream in the eastern pasture and the ladder on which the angels were ascending and descending, he paused and said: "Now, boys, if there is anything in this story that I have not yet explained, you may ask me any question you like and I Thereupon a little chap cried out: will answer it." "Say, Mister Minister, did you say dem angels hed wings?" "Yes, my boy," replied the doctor; "angels always have wings." "Well, den, if dey hed wings, what for did they need ladders?"

"Old Murgans has committed suicide."
"You don't say! What was the cause?"
"You know what a hater of corporations he

"Yes."
"Yes."
"Well, he saved a man from drowning the other day, and afterward discovered that the fellow's life was insured for \$50,000!"—(Chicago Record.

The colossal statue of Berolina, the allegorical representative of the city of Berlin, in the Alexander Platz, of that city, will soon be unveiled with imposing ceremonies. It is twenty-five feet high from extended to welcome, while the right is resting of

the feet to the crown, and will stand on a pedestal of red granite of equal height. Dressed in a coat of mail and covered by a flowing gown, the strong but still well-rounded shape of the figure is shown to best advantage. The left hand is held out as if a shield. On the breast she wears on a long chain a copy of the gold medal with the portrait of King Frederick William III, which was given by that monarch to the Mayor of Berlin, to be worn as an insignia of his office. The sculptor, Professor E. Hundrieser, has been signally honored by the Garman Emperor for the work. Theory.-"The worst possible tyrant is a liberated

slave."
"Er-yes. I guess that's the reason so many devoted lovers make such horrid husbands."—(Indianapolis Journal.

cers of the active list of the Army serving as instructors in military science and tactics at various educational institutions of the country. There is more or less objection expressed among commanding officers, and also by the Secretary of War, against taking officers from their legitimate work with their regiments, although it seems necessary in such cases as special duty in Washington and as military attachés abroad; but in the matter of details as instructors at colleges there is a strong sentiment in favor of employing officers on the retired list, many of whom are eminently capable for such service. The same opinion prevails with regard to retired officers of

I have before me a letter from a Parislan friend, a gentleman of some literary note in his own country, who informs me that he is learning English by the aid of a small textbook and a dictionary, without any other instructor; and he adds: "In small time I can learn so many English as I think I will come to the America and go on the scaffold to lecture."—(Methodist Herald.